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L. O. HOWARD, Entomologist.

THE MOST IMPORTANT STEP IN THE CULTURAL SYSTEM OF CONTROLLING THE BOLL WEEVIL.

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The agitation of the necessity for procuring an early crop in order to avoid damage by the boll weevil has been carried on to such an extent by the Department of Agriculture that the details have become common knowledge. There is, however, a tendency on the part of many planters to lose sight of the fact that procuring an early crop is but one step and is strictly secondary to the great essential step, namely, the destruction in the fall of the plants in the field. As a matter of fact, early planting, the use of early varieties, and the use of fertilizers, are simply to further the advantage gained by the process of fall destruction.

REASONS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PLANTS IN THE FALL.

There are four principal reasons why the process of fall destruction recommended in this circular should be practiced universally by planters in infested regions.

First.—Fall destruction prevents absolutely the development of a multitude of weevils which would otherwise become adult within a few weeks of the time of hibernation. The destruction of the immature stages of weevils in infested squares and bolls is accomplished, while the further growth of squares which may become infested later is also prevented. This stops materially the development of weevils which would normally hibernate successfully, and by decreasing the number of weevils which will emerge in the spring the chances for a successful crop the following season are very greatly increased.

Second.—A proper manipulation will bring about the destruction of a great majority of the weevils which are already adult.

Third.—It has been shown conclusively that the only weevils which survive the winter are those which reach maturity late in the season. Those maturing earlier are unable to survive the long period of hibernation. In one instance, out of 240 weevils taken from the field at the middle of December and placed in hibernation, 38, or 15.8 per cent, passed the winter successfully, while out of 116 which became adult about November 15, only 1, or less than 1 per cent, survived. It is evi-

dent that the weevils that pass the winter and attack the crop the following season are among those developed latest in the fall and which, in consequence of that fact, have not exhausted their vitality by depositing eggs for any considerable length of time. Fall destruction of the plants, thereby increasing the length of the hibernating period, will undoubtedly cause the reduction by many fold of the number of weevils in the fields that would otherwise emerge in the spring to damage the cotton.

Fourth.—Clearing of the field in the fall makes it possible to practice fall plowing, which is not only the proper procedure in any system of cotton raising, but also greatly facilitates the early planting of the crop the following spring. The ground becomes clean by this practice, so that but few places for shelter are left for the weevils, and various climatic conditions still further reduce the numbers of the survivors.

TIME FOR DESTRUCTION OF THE PLANTS.

It is naturally impossible to fix any date for the destruction of the stalks which would apply to all localities and under all conditions. The condition of the soil must be considered as well as the maturity of the crop. While the condition of the soil can not be controlled, the time of the maturity of the crop is largely within the power of the planter, since by early planting of early maturing varieties the entire crop may be mature before the usual time of picking of the first cotton from native seed. Nevertheless, whatever modifications are necessary in different localities and during different seasons, they do not decrease the general strength of the recommendations.

The proper time for the destruction of the plants in the fall is whenever the weevils have become so numerous that there is no prospect that any more cotton will be made. It will be an easy matter for any planter to determine this point by an examination of a few plants in his field. Whenever it is found that all, or nearly all, of the squares and some of the bolls are being punctured, there is no hope for producing any more cotton. The farmer should then wait until the bolls already set on the plants have opened, and destruction should then take place immediately.

The rule should consequently be that the plants should be destroyed in the fall whenever all, or practically all, of the fruit is being damaged, regardless of whether this is in September or November. In the great majority of cases in Texas, from the 1st of October to the 15th of October would be the proper time. In many cases much earlier destruction could and should be practiced. Nevertheless, it should not be thought that fall destruction will be useless after the last date mentioned. Even up to the 15th of November many weevils in the remains of bolls hanging to the plants may be destroyed, but the process loses value the longer it is deferred. By all means, if possible, destruction of

plants should take place before frost, but destruction after frost, though not nearly as efficacious as earlier destruction, should always be practiced when it has not been possible to remove the plants previously.

METHOD OF REMOVING THE PLANTS.

The common practice of removing the cotton stalks from the fields by the use of the stalk cutter (a wheeled cylinder provided with oblique knives) is not effective in the fall destruction that should be practiced to avoid the damage by the boll weevil. The stalks remaining in that case during mild weather give rise to sprouts which furnish an abundance of food to weevils that would otherwise starve. Moreover, the fact that this machine cuts the stalks into short pieces makes the necessary collection of them difficult.

There are two effective methods of removing the plants from the ground. One of these, the method to be preferred, is to cut the roots 2 or 3 inches beneath the surface by the use of an ordinary plow or a lister. The other is to pull out the stalks by the use of a lever provided with a toothed notch which grasps the base of the plant. The latter process is better adapted for use when the plants have been killed by frost. When they are still green, or the ground is dry, it is frequently a difficult matter to remove them with these levers. The Department's general recommendation, therefore, is that the plants should be plowed out. As soon as possible after this is done, they should be collected by hand, or by means of rakes, and brought together in large heaps or windrows. It is very important that this collection should take place before the leaves have become dry and have dropped off. When the plants are carried to heaps immediately after uprooting, all of the leafage, which will dry in a few days, remains to facilitate the burning of the plants.

After the stalks have become dry enough, they should be burned. If the weather is fair, this could be done in about two weeks. If rains cause a lengthening of this period, it would undoubtedly be worth the cost to the planter to purchase crude oil sufficient to bring about the complete burning of all the stalks.

It is not considered necessary to leave any trap rows to attract such weevils as may have escaped the burning. The weevil seems to have but little tendency to be attracted to such plants. After the destruction of the main crop the spread would probably be in all directions and the numbers collected on the trap rows would consequently be inconsiderable. The time and expense of properly carrying on the hand picking of the weevils and infested fruit on trap rows would be a considerable handicap to the method on many plantations. Nevertheless, on small places where suitable labor is abundant, traps could conveniently be left. In such cases they should be situated on those sides of the fields which are generally leeward. They should be examined

daily for weevils and infested squares and bolls, which should be immersed in crude oil. After such collection for ten days, the trap plants should be uprooted and burned immediately with the aid of crude oil.

The suggestion has been made at various times that grazing the cotton fields with cattle is in some cases equivalent to destruction in the way that has been suggested. However, in many parts of Texas there are not sufficient cattle to accomplish the work, and, moreover, in very many fields the cattle, by disseminating Johnson grass and other plant pests, would undoubtedly do more harm than good. At the same time, the most thorough grazing always leaves a few green sprouts or leaves, upon which weevils may feed, and of course leaves the stalks standing, so that the process of leafing, for the benefit of the weevils, may continue indefinitely. Where the conditions of the fields allow it and the supply of cattle is sufficient, grazing the fields should be practiced, but it is not likely that this can generally be the case in Texas.

DIFFICULTIES.

The Department of Agriculture understands that there are some difficulties in the way of a universal following of the recommendations given in this circular. The principal ones are the almost universal hope for a top crop and in the labor conditions consequent from the universal tenant system of producing the staple. These difficulties are increased by the general scarcity of labor in the South, which is becoming more and more a serious problem in raising cotton.

Planters in infested localities must understand that with the presence of the weevil there is no longer any hope of a top crop. It is true that after considerable cotton has matured and after the plants have applied their energy to the formation of seeds and lint, fall rains often stimulate the production of a great number of squares. Many planters are misled by this into the hope of gathering a large top crop. The joints of the plant are short and the squares are formed rapidly and close together. Though weevils may have been exceedingly numerous in the fields, the presence of this abundance of food causes them to scatter and they are consequently temporarily somewhat less in evidence. In many cases blooms appear and the hope for a top crop increases. Nevertheless, this production of squares also contributes to the production of a large number of weevils late in the season and just at the time for their successful hibernation. As a result of this fact, great injury is done to the crop of the following season, with no gain whatever, or a very small one, in the yield of the current season. From these considerations it seems plain that within the weevil territory all hope of a top crop must be given up and the destruction of the plants be practiced as early in the fall as possible.

Another important difficulty lies in the tenant system. It is usually

the practice to terminate the work of the tenant with the picking of the cotton, leaving the clearing of the field for the next cropper. At present, after the cotton is picked the tenants frequently move to other plantations or to other parts of the same plantation. It should not be a difficult matter for planters to induce their tenants to practice the fall destruction of the plants as the last step in the production of a crop. In any case the plants have to be removed before the ground can be prepared for planting the following season; and the present recommendation merely involves applying, at a time some months earlier, the same amount of labor as is necessary in the spring. The best solution of the difficulty arising from the tenant system would be in the inclusion, in the agreement between the landlord and the tenant, of a provision which would bind the latter to clean the land thoroughly before leaving it.

In a comparatively small area in southwestern Texas it might be considered that there would be a further objection in the practice, which some farmers have, of encouraging the growth of volunteer or seppa cotton in the hope of procuring an early and inexpensive crop. As has been repeatedly pointed out by the Department of Agriculture, this is beyond question the worst possible practice in weevil-infested regions. The disastrous experience of several counties in the southern portion of the State during the present season has abundantly demonstrated the force of the warnings that have been issued from time to time. The staple produced by volunteer plants is short, kinky, and undesirable. Before the advent of the weevil, the only reason for encouraging such growth was to procure the first bale. Now, on account of its very detrimental bearing on the weevil problem, any attempt to raise cotton from volunteer cotton should by all means be discouraged.

The point may be raised that the burning of the plants in the fall removes valuable fertilizing constituents and that the continuance of the practice would seriously reduce the fertility of the soil. In reference to this matter, however, it must be stated that the present general practice is to clear the fields by burning the plants in the spring. Therefore, practically the only additional draft upon the soil by the method recommended is in the burning of many of the leaves and a portion of the roots. However, destruction of the plants can only take place after many of the leaves have fallen, and, in other cases, when the plants have become completely defoliated by the cotton caterpillar. The fertilizing constituents in various parts of the cotton plant have been carefully determined.[1] An estimate of the value of all the constituents which could possibly be removed by fall destruction, based upon the schedule of trade values adopted by experiment stations for

[1] See Bulletin 33 of the Office of Experiment Stations of this Department, pp. 81 to 142.

1898, shows that the loss per acre would be very small. It is plain that the planter could not only regain this small loss, but actually greatly increase the fertility of the land by the use of commercial fertilizers, which would cost an inconsiderable amount in comparison with the gain in the following crop, as a result of lessened damage by the boll weevil.

As a matter of fact, the preceding objections are not necessarily serious. They deal with general changes in cotton culture made necessary by the ravages of the boll weevil. As is beginning to be well known to Texas planters, it will not be possible for tenants to work as much land as formerly. More cotton will be produced by decreasing acreages and increasing the attention given to what remains. If this is done, the objections mentioned will largely disappear.

NECESSITY FOR A LAW.

The critical seriousness of the weevil problem, together with the demonstrated necessity of fall destruction, led to the recommendation, first made by Dr. L. O. Howard in Circular No. 14 of this Bureau, February 12, 1896, that some legal means of enforcement be provided by the legislatures of the States concerned. The recent work of the Department has all pointed towards the prime importance of this matter. Although there are no exact precedents for such a law, it is believed that its passage and enforcement would plainly be within the police powers of the State. It would not necessarily be essentially different in principle from the laws regarding the control of insects injurious to fruit trees, which are now in force in many States. Dr. Howard states: "The law should provide for the appointment of commissioners in each county. These commissioners should be empowered to enforce remedial work, to levy penalties, or to have the work done by their own agents, the cost to be assessed upon the property. It will be well to let this law have a wide bearing and not confine its application to this particular insect, but cover all injurious insects in case of future emergencies of a similar nature."

Mr. Jefferson Johnson, of Austin, Tex., whose extensive experience as a cotton planter and as chairman of the board of award under the Texas law appropriating a large sum as a reward for the discovery of a successful remedy for the boll weevil has made him thoroughly conversant with the habits of the pest, as well as with all means of controlling it which have been suggested, is firmly of the opinion that the time has come for the enactment of such a law.

From the present outlook, therefore, and as a result of extensive work with the boll weevil for several years, the Department of Agriculture warmly recommends the passage of laws regulating fall destruction of the cotton plants in the manner described in this circular in the States of Texas and Louisiana.

CONCLUSION.

Having studied and tested the methods of weevil control which have hitherto been recommended, the writer firmly believes that the destruction of the stalks in the early fall is the most effective method known of actually reducing the numbers of the pest. This destruction will cost but a small fraction of the expense necessary in the frequent picking up in the spring of the squares infested by the hibernated weevils, and is far more thorough as a means of reducing the numbers of the weevils than is the practice of picking hibernated weevils from the young plants. Early destruction of the stalks is essential to the greatest success of any system of controlling the pest. All other practices recommended, though very valuable in securing a crop, are of the greatest value as they are followed in connection with this one prime essential. Since the earliest investigations of the boll weevil made by this Department, it has been recognized that this practice is of the first importance, and the experience of recent years has added but certainty to this conviction. A number of planters have adopted it, and their work has abundantly demonstrated its efficiency. *It must not be thought that the procuring of the immediate crop is the only thing to be desired. Early and complete destruction of the stalks is undoubtedly the most important single element insuring success for the subsequent year.*

Concerted action in fall destruction is, of course, desirable. The greatest benefit will only result when whole communities adopt the method. But no planter should hesitate on account of the indifference of his neighbors. The fact that weevils move about but little until the time when the bulk of the crop is safe will assist materially in saving one field though nearby ones have not been properly treated, and, even under such circumstances, the success of the method in one field will be a powerful stimulus toward its general adoption the following season.

It is true that the recommendations contained in this circular involve considerable change in the practice of producing cotton. Nevertheless, the important changes that have been brought about up to this time in the use of improved seed and fertilizers have also been revolutionary in their character. It is hoped by the Department that the agencies that assisted in that matter—namely, organizations of business men—will everywhere devote the same energy towards encouraging the practice of what is, after all, the most important step in maintaining the supremacy of the cotton crop in the weevil regions.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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